

# AMERICANS STEEL GERMAN ADVANCE

## YANKS BEAR BRUNT OF NEW HUN OFFENSIVE

### REPUTATION FOR PEACE, QUIETUDE AND SOBRIETY GOOD, WITNESSES SAY

#### Prominent Men Testify In Behalf of Bud Stephens; Sheriff on the Stand

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

More men were at a decided discount yesterday at the trial of Harry Stephens for murder before Judge Sweeney. Practically all the seating capacity of the court room was taken up both morning and afternoon by women, most of whom were in gala attire.

There were a few new developments. The principal witness was Sheriff Joe Young who told of his efforts to keep the murdered man out of the way of Bud and Joe Stephens. Another witness was a man who was arrested by the testimony of Theo de Morambert, proprietor of the Golden Eagle hotel where Miller had rented a room for Mrs. Stephens at 3:30 o'clock on the Monday morning preceding the killing. The questions of the attorneys for the prosecution in their cross examination of de Morambert made it evident that they intended to try to prove that while Miller had paid \$1.50 for the room, which was the rate for two, while it would have been only \$1 for one, that this was due to Mr. de Morambert's difficulty with the English language. They brought out the fact that de Morambert had inquired particularly if the lady was married and that Miller had paid the \$1.50 without question and that neither de Morambert nor any one else had seen Miller enter or leave the room. Neither Miller nor Mrs. Stephens had registered. There was no disinterested evidence to show that more than one person had occupied the room.

**Further Cross-Examination**  
Joe Stephens was put on the stand the first thing in the morning. He admitted that when he told his wife that Marlowe and Marks were G—d bootleggers, it was not because he had any antipathy to bootleggers but that he knew they were both bootleggers and not fit company for a man's wife and a boy's mother.

"But you had hired Marlowe to work on the ranch hadn't you?"  
"Yes."  
"You knew just as much about his being a bootlegger when you hired him as you did later, did you not?"  
"That didn't hurt him as a worker."  
Attorney Clark referred to his testimony about the time when he had come back to the ranch in April, 1917 and found Mrs. Stephens cooking for some of the boys. The attorney asked: "You testified that you didn't like to have Mrs. Stephens paying more attention to Miller than to you, did you not?"  
"I don't think I said that."  
"You must have thought that Mrs. Stephens was infatuated with Miller at that time."

**Thought Miller Infatuated.**  
"I didn't know. I thought Miller was infatuated with her."  
"You continued to think so?"  
"I think so yet."

He was once more lead over the path from the auto in front of Timmerhoff's to Bruchman's store at the time of the shooting. Then he was asked:

"Just as you turned into Bruchman's, did you not say in the presence of Orville Bozarth: 'Stay with the son—of-a-b—, stay with him.'"  
"I did not."  
"Don't you remember saying: 'Keep shooting Bud. Keep a shooting.'"  
"I do not."

"If Mr. Moore and Mr. Bozarth say so, were they mistaken?"  
"I wouldn't say that. I don't remember."

Witness admitted that he knew where Miller was employed at the time when he went to the Marlowe ranch. It had not occurred to him, though, that when Mrs. Stephens had gone with Miller and Sid Marks that

they could be going to where Miller worked.

He was not armed when he and Bud drove around the plaza the afternoon of the shooting. He did not know how they happened to stop in front of Timmerhoff's. Nothing had been said by Bud as to any special reason for driving around except that he wanted to see Johnny Vickers. They had not seen Vickers. He hadn't seen where Bud went. He was not armed in any way.

**Witness Kept Going.**  
Witness was then excused and was walking down towards J. M. W. Moore's office when he saw Joe Stephens drive up Cortez street in the back seat of an auto. The auto stopped in front of Timmerhoff's. He made a remark to Stephens about the weather and continued up the street.

**Witness Kept Going.**  
When he was in front of Bruchman's store he heard five shots fired, one after the other. He didn't stop but went right on into Moore's office. Later he heard two more shots. A man hollered and ran past the office. Fred Moore was nearest the door. Moore told him it was Joe Stephens. He hadn't heard what the man said. He was hard of hearing.

**Vickers Testifies.**  
John Vickers was the next witness. Under direct questioning by Attorney O'Sullivan, he testified that he had lived in Yavapai county 25 years. He was a railroad brakeman. He had known Joe Stephens about two years and Bud about a year and a half.

Early on the morning of Monday, April 1st, the day before the killing, he had met Bud Stephens at the Palace. Bud was crying and was nervous and very much upset. They had breakfast and then Bud asked him to go down the street with him. They went to the Reif Hotel and looked at the register. Then Bud went to the room occupied by Marlowe and Sid Marks. When he heard the noise of a row, he went to the room. Bud was leaning on the bed and had hold of Marlowe. He heard Bud say: "Tell me where she is or I'll bust you." Then Bud hit Marlowe in the face, cutting his eye.

In the meantime, Sid Marks had jumped out of bed and ran around so that he could grab Bud. Marks said: "Yes, you little son—of-a-b—, I know where your mother is and I'd like to see you or any other of the Stephens family make me tell."  
Both Bud and Marlowe were crying. Marlowe had said: "I know where your mother got out of the car but I don't know where she is."  
"Did you see Bud later that morning?"  
"I did."

"What was his condition?"  
"He was nervous and excited."

Witness testified that on Monday evening he had driven Joe Stephens down past the Tuohy ranch to Skull Valley where they had found Etta and he and Stephens had returned to Prescott, arriving about 6 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning he saw Bud at the Palace where they had breakfast. They arranged for Vickers to go out to Bud's place for a visit and after breakfast went down to Bruchman's store where Vickers tried on several suits. He found nothing that fit them went away promising to return later.

**Vickers Cross-Examined**  
The witness was then turned over to Attorney Clark for cross-examination. He repeated that he had lived in Yavapai county 25 years.

"Most of that time you were in the saloon business were you not?"  
"I was a mere boy," was the reply. "You knew Joe Stephens most of

that time, didn't you?"  
"No. I knew who he was. I have only known him well for the last two years."

"You became very friendly then, did you not?"  
"Yes."

"You visited out at their place?"  
"I did."

"What did you do out there?"  
"We rode around."  
"Were you a cowboy?"  
"No. We just rode around for pleasure."

"You expected to visit there later, did you not?"  
"I did."

"Did you keep a house on Granite street until the line was closed down did you not?"  
"I did."

"It was a place with cribs and was free and easy?"  
"Yes."

Witness further testified that he did not know whether Bud was armed or not when they went to the Reif hotel. Bud had hit Marlowe only once. He had cut Marlowe's eye and it was bleeding. When Sid Marks grabbed Bud he had rubbed his hand around over Bud's face while he talked to him.

They left the Reif hotel together and he went with Bud till they met Stephens, senior. Later he had seen Bud at the Palace during the forenoon. In the afternoon, witness had gone to Arthur Robinson's where he had played pangangui for several hours. It was while there that he had heard of the shooting.

"You were very much surprised, I suppose," queried Mr. Clark.  
"I was."

**Sheriff Young Testifies.**  
Sheriff Joe Young had met Joe Stephens and Bud about 8:30 on the morning of Monday, April 1st, the day preceding the killing of Miller at the bridge over Granite creek on Gurley street. They told him Mrs. Stephens had been kidnapped and that she had a lot of jewelry and \$800 in money on her person and they asked him to find her. Bud told him about seeing Marlowe and Sid Marks and that Marks had cursed him and would not tell where Mrs. Stephens was stopping. They asked him to find Mrs. Stephens and Miller.

Stephens senior then stepped out of Bud's car and into that of the sheriff. The sheriff had only passed the St. Michael corner a short distance when they saw Sid Marks. The sheriff took Marks to jail and sent out men to bring in Marlowe and Miller. They came in with Marlowe in about 15 minutes. About an hour later, he learned that Miller was at the Palace and a deputy brought him in.

Witness had talked with Miller about Mrs. Stephens. When he asked where the lady had stopped, Miller had told him that he thought they would find her at the Golden Eagle hotel. He had sent Under Sheriff Johnny Robinson to investigate. Robinson had reported that the lady was there alright at Room 4 and that she had her jewelry and money but that she would not go back to the Stephens' ranch.

The sheriff had gone to the Golden Eagle himself between 11 and 12 o'clock and had a talk with Mrs. Stephens. He had returned and told Joe Stephens and Bud what she said. When asked as to the substance of his talk with Mrs. Stephens, he said:

"Mrs. Stephens said I had no right to hold those boys in jail. I explained to her that she had been reported as missing with a lot of jewelry and money and that I had held them till I knew that she hadn't been robbed. 'I talked with her about going home. She said she wasn't going back to her husband. Said she was going to get a divorce and would never have anything to do with him again.'"  
Witness had reported these facts to Bud and his father.

"After your talk with Mrs. Stephens did you have a talk with Miller?"  
"I did. I called him out in the jail and told him about what the proprietor of the hotel had told us and that Mr. Stephens and Bud knew all about it. I said: 'Mr. Stephens tells me Bud wants to get his mother back to the ranch. Now if you will keep out of sight till things blow over, everything will be all right.'"

**Miller Refused To Lay Low.**  
Witness testified that Miller had insisted that he had done nothing to hide out for. Miller stated that he had spent the night at the St. Michael Annex hotel. Inquiry there by Johnny Robinson had brought out the fact that the landlady of the Annex had said that she had not rented any rooms the night before.

Witness further swore that he had known Bud Stephens since Bud was a little boy and that he knew his reputation for peace and quiet and that that reputation was good.  
At this juncture, the noon recess was announced. When court reconvened at 2 o'clock, Sheriff Young was again put on the stand. Attorney O'Sullivan asked as to what Mrs. Stephens had said about Miller.  
"She said she was going with Miller when she got her divorce."  
"Did you talk with Mr. Stephens and Bud about watching the Golden Eagle to keep Miller from going there," was asked.  
"I did. Bud said to his father, 'I'll watch the place if you will get Johnny Vickers and go after Etta.'"  
"Did Bud or Mr. Stephens talk about placing a charge against Miller?"  
"They did. I told them I didn't know any charge they could make. I advised them that if Mrs. Stephens and Miller left the state, they could probably put a white slavery charge against them."

"Did Bud Stephens have you a comb on Tuesday, April 2d?"  
"He did. I put it in this envelope and have had it ever since."

Witness here produced an envelope. He tore it open and produced a small pocket comb. Attorney O'Sullivan requested that it be filed as Defendant's Exhibit No. 1.

This precipitated a volley of objections. Attorney Clark insisted that there was nothing to connect it with any one who had anything to do with the case. He insisted that it might be Mr. Stephens' comb or Mrs. Stephens' comb or the proprietor's or it might have been left in the room of Mrs. Stephens by some previous occupant.

Attorney O'Sullivan insisted: "Bud has already testified that Mrs. Stephens first said it was hers and later she said it was Miller's."  
Attorney Clark: "It is still hearsay. If you will put Mrs. Stephens on the stand to identify the comb, that will be the best evidence. Till she corroborates Bud's statement, it is not proper to place the comb in evidence."

The court ruled that the comb be accepted as evidence.  
The sheriff was then turned over to Attorney Clark for cross-examination. He asked:

"When did Bud give you this comb?"  
"Some time after the shooting Tuesday afternoon. He said it was a comb he had found on the dresser in his mother's room at the Golden Eagle."

**Wanted the Diamonds Located.**  
After asking about the meeting in the morning at the Granite creek bridge, Attorney Clark asked: "They spoke about a lot of diamonds and money did they not?"  
"Yes."

"They spoke particularly about the diamonds and money didn't they?"  
"They did."

"Did they tell you that the last time they had seen her was with Marlowe and Sid Marks and Miller?"  
"Yes."

"Did they tell you that they both saw her at that time?"  
"Yes."

"Did they tell you that they had left her on the road about midnight with those men?"  
"They did."

The witness was then required to again give the details of the arrest of the three men. Speaking of Miller, Attorney Clark asked:  
"How did you know Miller was at the Palace?"  
"Bud Stephens told us."

"He didn't try to hide?"  
"No."

"He was standing in the main entrance in plain sight, was he not?"  
"He was."

"At that time, there were no warrants out against any of these men were there?"  
"No."

**In Jail But Not Arrested.**  
"You just took them up because Joe Stephens asked you?"  
"They were not actually under arrest."

"But they were actually in jail, were they not?"  
"Marlowe and Sid Marks were. Miller was upstairs."

"While you held the three men in jail, you and Johnny Robinson went down to the Golden Eagle?"  
"Yes."

"And you found the diamonds and the money and everything, including Mrs. Stephens, all right?"  
"We did."

"Miller told you he thought Mrs. Stephens was at the Golden Eagle, did he not?"  
"He said she told him she was going there."

Witness said that he had gone to Mrs. Stephens' room alone between 11 or 12 o'clock that morning. She was still in bed. He had asked her

## GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR IS NOW RAGING IN FRANCE ON A FRONT 65 MILES IN LENGTH

### Enemy Succeeds in Crossing the Marne At One Point But Everywhere Else Is Either Held or Driven Back

#### War Summary

Huns start big drive, Americans hold them. Battle rages on 50-mile front. Fighting west of Thierry is heaviest since March 21. Yankees wait for infantry attack then pour hail of machine gun bullets into foe. British occupy Kem in northern Russia.

German Socialists scoff at Berlin's peace talk and says sword rules.

Paris hears violent artillery fire. U. S. will buy wheat to protect prices. Food administrator will purchase all grain shipped to it. Producers or dealers can bill cars direct to it at any principal market.

The German offensive started today east and west of Rheims and French positions were penetrated to a depth of five thousand yards west of Rheims. East of Rheims the Germans are being held in their battle positions.

Haiti has declared war on Germany.

Germany's offensive will be her last major drive in opinion of many military men at Washington. While far from thinking it will close the war or bring victory, as Germany has planned, they do think, after it is ended, Germany will be on the defensive.

Col. Henry Reilly's 149th artillery is a unit in the Rainbow division in the first American army corps which Washington announces as holding the left flank of the battle line on the Marne front. This is the apex of the western flare of the great German offensive which opened today. The Americans on the Marne front this morning delivered a counter attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region and drove off the enemy. It was reported that the Americans have advanced their own lines a distance of several hundred yards, but this has not been confirmed.

Austria to make important announcement soon concerning foreign policy.

President Wilson appoints Ford head of war labor umpire board. Congressmen intend to levy bulk of \$8,000,000,000 taxation on incomes and profits.

Justice Brandies of Supreme Court of the U. S. said to be advising president on future policy of United States towards Russia.

what she wanted to see him about. "Then she had sent for you?" was asked.

"Yes."  
"What did she say?"  
"First she told me that the boys ought to be turned loose."

"Did she tell you how she came to be in the room?"  
"I don't remember."

"Didn't she tell you that Miller had brought up her suit case?"  
"Perhaps. I don't remember." She made no complaint of any kind against Miller.  
"None at all."  
"Did you notice the condition of the bed?"  
"I don't recall."

By Associated Press.

They expected renewal of the German offensive has begun and a fierce battle is in progress on both sides of Rheims. To the west Germans by the pressure of large numbers were enabled to cross the Marne at several places. East of the city they have been held for the smallest of gains. There are two fronts, 65 miles in length.

**Break and Run.**  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15.—Southwest of Jaulgonne this morning the Germans crossed the river with a rush and started to fight their way south. The Americans and French held up the advance so that two hours after the time the enemy had set for reaching his objective he was 9 miles away. While the fighting continued an American counter was organized. Artillery was hurried into position and concentrated a heavy fire at short range. When it ceased the American infantry dashed from cover and met the Boche. The machine gunners moved forward, lying on the ground, and poured a stream of bullets into the enemy. The fierceness of the attack brought Germans up short. They would not face the steel, hesitating at first but finally broke and German attack definitely held up the Americans had driven them two and a half miles to the Marne.

**Still Hold Their Own.**  
PARIS, July 15.—The Allied forces continued to hold their own, according to the latest advices tonight.

**Hun Gains Are Small.**  
LONDON, July 15.—The great German attack definitely held up the whole front east of Rheims for five hours after it was launched. According to latest reports the only gains worth mentioning were in the neighborhood of the Soudan road at Ponnay where they succeeded in penetrating about one and a half miles of the narrow front. At both points the French strongly counter-attacked late in the morning. On the front west of Rheims the only important gain was crossing the Marne. It is estimated that the Germans are using 700,000 to 800,000 men.

**Law Tells Commons.**  
LONDON, July 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons tonight that Americans had captured 1,000 or more prisoners south of the Marne after driving back the enemy. He read the following: "The enemy attacked early in the morning on a front of ninety kilometers, pretty evenly divided, east and west of Rheims. The city itself was not attacked. In the west they penetrated a front of thirty-six kilometers to an average depth of four to five kilometers. South of the Marne by a brilliant counter the Americans drove the enemy back and took 1,000 or more prisoners. East of Rheims the enemy has been heavily repulsed and suffered a complete check."

**Counter Is Successful.**  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15.—German prisoners captured in a counter-attack by the Americans at the bend on the Marne number between 1,000 and 1,500 and include a complete brigade staff. The fighting continues.

Mrs. Stephens had slept in it?"  
"I didn't notice."  
"What did she say when you asked her about her diamonds and money?"  
"She said she had all her diamonds and money."  
"Did you tell her why you had arrested the men?"  
"I explained that we were holding them for investigation till we could learn that her jewelry and money

(Continued on Page Two)

with fierce intensity in this district, while raging with equal ferocity on the right, where the French are reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy on this section of the battlefield. It appears the German offensive, at least for the time being, is badly shattered. The Americans now command the river front at its bend. At the left of the bend the famous German Tenth division made repeated attempts all day cross but all assaults were smashed by the splendidly directed fire of American gunners. Not a single German had succeeded in getting beyond this point up to nine o'clock tonight.

The Germans apparently have deliberately attempted to shell several American hospitals near the Marne. Today a number of shells fell intermittently a short distance away from the hospitals. No damage was done along this front. As far as the eye can see big guns are flashing and roaring tonight and the battle gives no sign of diminishing. American staff officers expect their position to be even more improved by morning.

**British Statement.**  
LONDON, July 15.—(Official) Another British attack in the neighborhood of Villers Bretonneux advanced our lines slightly. Three hundred and twenty-eight prisoners were captured at Ridgewood Sunday.

**Enemy Beaten Back.**  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15.—A strong American counter south of the river bend completely upset the Germans who broke in retreat. The Americans drove the Germans back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne region, southwest of Jaulgonne, which position is now being held. Many prisoners were taken including majors, two captains and 400 men, so far as counted. The French general commanding the group of armies in this sector sent a congratulatory letter to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

At five o'clock this evening the Germans were heavily shelling the Americans and were getting shell for shell. The return fire seemed to be diminishing. The Vaux district is comparatively calm now. On the right of the Americans heavy fighting is in progress. American machine gunners along the river assisted materially in breaking the early Boche plans for they struck to their posts and poured a deadly stream into the enemy. They only withdrew when the enemy became so hot they could not fire. One group happened to be where the Germans were attempting to erect a bridge but their efforts proved fruitless as American bullets piled the dead on the opposite side of the river every time they attempted to cross.

**French Statement.**  
PARIS, July 15.—(Official) The German attack was launched at 4:30 this morning and continued throughout the day on both sides of Rheims. Desperate engagements were fought in the region of Goully, Courthezy and Vassy, south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at several points between Eschay and Dormans. A spirited counter carried out by the Americans drove back on the right bank the enemy contingents which had reached the right bank, southwest of Fosse. East of Rheims the enemy attacks hit against an irreducible defense and was unable to penetrate our lines."

**GIVE GROUND.**  
LONDON, July 15.—The Americans yielded slightly to the Germans between the town of Fossey and the river Surmeil, which empties into the Marne just east of Mezey, but restored their positions by counter-attacks according to dispatch to News.